

On April 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24673. Misbranding of Dr. Wright's Wormosol. U. S. v. 21 Cans of Dr. Wright's Wormosol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35255. Sample no. 19796-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cans of Dr. Wright's Wormosol at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 9, 1935, by the Dr. Wright Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of volatile oils (1.8 percent), fish oils (4.6 percent), water (88.3 percent), and a nitrogenous emulsifying agent (5.2 percent).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: "Controls Worms in Chickens and Turkeys. Wormosol is a tonic and antiseptic. * * * Wormosol decreases mortality in growing chicks, young poult and mature birds by preventing worms from lowering resistance or destroying health. Stop losing money—use Wormosol. * * * Wormosol Wormosol is a modern scientific remedy for worms in chicks and turkeys. * * * to control reinfestation."

On May 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24674. Misbranding of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup. U. S. v. 253 Bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35257. Sample no. 19480-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 253 bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup at Lawrenceburg, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10, 1928, by the Billiken Wholesale Drug Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, glycerin, sugar, alcohol, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, A valuable Tonic for the Liver and Blood"; (label) "Dr. Thacher's Liver & Blood Syrup. * * * Recommended as helpful in the treatment of Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Skin Eruptions and Blood Impurities. * * * Directions: One or two teaspoonfuls in water after meals, increase or decrease the dose as needed to move the bowels freely once a day. Children in proportion to age and constitution"; (circular) "Dr. Thacher's Liver And Blood Sirup. Constipation of the bowels is responsible for a very large proportion of ordinary ailments. Among these may be mentioned 'Biliousness,' so called Dyspepsia, 'Sick Headache,' Sour Stomach, 'Heartburn,' Indigestion and some forms of Colic. To obtain relief the bowels should be moved promptly and kept open—one or two actions per day. Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Sirup is composed of Vegetable Drugs, and is Laxative or Cathartic, according to the size of the dose. The usual symptoms of Biliousness, Indigestion and Dyspepsia are headache, a dull heavy sensation, especially in the morning, bitter taste in the mouth, dull pains and a feeling of 'fullness' in the head, loss of appetite, lack of vigor and energy, pale or sallow, eyes sunken, gas in the stomach, dry cough, 'heartburn' and palpitation. * * * Take a dose of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, sufficient to move the bowels freely, on the first appearance of any symptoms indicating

that the stomach is out of order. One-half to a tablespoonful is usually sufficient. Then take from one to two or even more teaspoonfuls After Meals. As a Tonic take enough After Each Meal to insure one or two full, free, actions of the bowels daily. Dyspeptics should take a large dose, two or more teaspoonfuls, after eating a hearty meal or something which is hard to digest. * * * Sick Headache—When the attack is coming on take several teaspoonful doses one hour apart."

On May 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24675. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Balm. U. S. v. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dozen Cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35279. Sample no. 12122-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, antiseptic, and germicidal claims.

On March 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen cans of Watkins Veterinary Balm at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments between the dates of November 10, 1934, and January 4, 1935, by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Winona, Minn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of methyl salicylate. Bacteriological tests showed that it was neither antiseptic nor germicidal.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Germicidal Salve * * * Antiseptic dressing."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading: "Germicidal Salve * * * It contains a powerful antiseptic which is more highly effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol) * * * an antiseptic dressing." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: "Inflammation, and congestion of the udders of cows, sows and ewes. * * * for the relief of certain simple disorders peculiar to the udders of cows, sows and ewes, such as hardness, inflammation and congestion. * * * It is helpful in preventing and checking Cow Pox * * * It is valuable for open cuts, galls and sore shoulders in horses. * * * for * * * sores * * * For Cow Pox: Apply to teats before milking. Repeat until healed. * * * In extreme cases * * * Apply Veterinary Balm over affected parts * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble. * * * Sores * * * In serious cases * * * Repeat several times daily according to the seriousness of the trouble."

On April 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24676. Misbranding of Bleachodent Liquid and Bleachodent Paste. U. S. v. 105 Dozen Packages of Bleachodent Liquid and Bleachodent Paste. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35282. Sample no. 28910-B.)

This case involved drug preparations the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 105 dozen packages, each containing one bottle of Bleachodent Liquid and one trial-sized tube of Bleachodent Paste, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 27, 1934, by the Hygienic Pharmacal Laboratories, from New Haven, Conn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. Certain of the packages were labeled in part: "Manufactured by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories, Inc., New York London Toronto." Certain others were labeled in part: "Distributed by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories, Inc., New York London Toronto."